

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

We are requested to give notice that in pursuance of the recommendations of the Democratic State Executive Committee, a meeting of the Democratic citizens of New Hanover County will be held at the Court House, in the Town of Wilmington, on this Tuesday Evening, Dec. 13th, 1859, being Tuesday of Court week, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to a Democratic State Convention, to be held in the City of Raleigh, on Thursday, March 23d, 1860, and also for the appointment of delegates to a District Convention to be held at such time and place as may hereafter be fixed upon, to select delegates to represent this district at the next National Democratic Convention—Also to appoint a Democratic Executive Committee for this County.

THE DEMOCRATIC MEETING TO-NIGHT AT THE COURT HOUSE.

We would take the liberty of calling the attention of our Democratic friends to the meeting to be held to-night at the Court House. Need we say that a full attendance is highly desirable.

Thalian Hall.

We dropped in last night some time after the performance had commenced, and found the Hall well filled by a very well pleased collection of people. The exhibition of the trained animals was really very fine, and upon the whole much superior to that given here some years since, owing perhaps to the superiority of the stage and Hall for purposes of display. We can truly recommend the "show" as one well worth seeing, and which no one ought to neglect. We ourselves feel somewhat feloniously inclined; we would like to steal one of the dogs.

Mr. We learn that the County Court now in session, this morning elected Hiram Nixon, Esq., Inspector and Weigher of Provisions and Cotton, in place of Dr. P. M. Walker, resigned.

EXPLANATORY.—In some remarks of ours on the state of feeling at Wilmington City, published a few days since in the Journal, we stated upon the authority of Mr. McDowell, of Bladen County, just returned from the National Capital, that "the reports in the papers give but a feeble notion of the state of feeling at Washington, which is unparalleled for its intensity as it is for its bitterness."

Thus far Mr. McDowell; for the other remarks contained in that article, Mr. McDowell has no responsibility, and is not given as authority, as the Fayetteville Observer appears to think. For good or evil, these remarks are wholly our own. We will add another remark or two to them—one is, that while we dislike bluster and display, we feel assured that Mr. Prior means well for his section, and his fallings lean to the right side. But no one will ever accuse Mr. Gilmer of over-zeal for the South. Even at the North, National men accuse him of playing insidiously into the hands of the Republicans. Wherein Mr. Prior raked John A. Gilmer, he did not hit a lick amiss, and he hit him some pretty hard blows.

Mr. John C. Howell, writes to us and requests us to publish the following:

NOTICE.—The Robeson P. O. will be discontinued by me as Postmaster, after the first of January, 1860.

We must confess that our respect for our "Northern Brethren" has not at all been increased by the course of the Republican Representatives in Congress, since the assembling of both houses, but especially by the conduct of Mr. Sherman and his congeners in the House of Representatives. These men used Helper's book at home as an ecclesiastical document. They signed their names to an endorsement of it. They attended meetings got up to sympathize with John Brown and the other Harper's Ferry murderers. That they did this, cannot be denied. The printed record is there, but when these things are brought home to them, they feignly deny all knowledge of such things. Mr. Sherman, the Republican candidate for Speaker, is now "a marvellous proper man," who does not at all sympathize with the ideas advanced in Helper's book, although that book is now circulated all over the North with John Sherman's endorsement and recommendation. Henry Wilson the Massachusetts Senator, has now no sympathy with Brown, although just before he left Natick he assisted at and participated in a John Brown meeting.

This flanking out—this affectation of decency where there is no decency, is humiliating to think about, and would be calculated to convey a worse impression of the whole people of the North, did we not know that for the last few years a very inferior class of politicians have been forced to the surface by the convulsions and changes in politics and parties.

Henry Wilson, "the Natick Cobbler," sits in but does not fill the place of the majestic Webster. Hale occupies the seat of the lamented Woodbury, from New Hampshire. Pigmies and unknown men fill the House, and the real intellect of the Democratic and Old Line Whig parties is thrown in the back-ground, and never to be seen save on such occasions as the meetings held last week in Philadelphia, Boston, New York, etc., which brought out together such men as Everett and Cushing and the like, men great in character and intellect, but without place or power at home. To this marked deterioration in the character of the Northern representatives in Congress must be attributed the undignified and unmanly course pursued by their representative men in swallowing their own words and shirking the responsibility of their own acts. The Republicans may try to humbug themselves into the notion that they occupy a respectable position—they may get up a small bluster, but their present force in Congress must feel self-condemned and abased after the exhibitions made by Sherman and others, men who have shown themselves willing to wound, but yet afraid to strike.

We are pointed to the great "Union and Constitution" meetings held at the North to deprecate the morbid sympathy expressed for John Brown and the other Harper's Ferry criminals, and we are told that these meetings ought to convince us that the North is still sound—that its leading men are with us in defence of our constitutional rights.

Is this so? To be sure Edward Everett, and Caleb Cushing, and Frank Pierce, and Josiah Randall, and J. R. Ingolsoll and such men figure at those meetings, and the newspapers make display over the proceedings. But what of that? Not one of these men could get elected to any office. Banks would beat Edward Everett or any other national man in Massachusetts. So in the other States. The ballot box tells the tale, and what tale does it tell? Does it endorse these distinguished national men to whom we are pointed as evidences of the soundness of Northern opinion? Not all. These men are powerless because of their nationality.

Why Sun Did It.—The reason why that young lady prelate at Cleveland attempted to shoot the young man compositor, was because the latter had remarked that "somebody would have to get another font of 'em' cast for her before long."

As! That's the reason, then, why she used the "shoot"ing stick?

NEWS ITEMS.

Loss of the Postoffice.—New York, Dec. 11.—A dispatch from Japan reports the loss of the U. S. mail-ship, the Postoffice, on the coast of Japan, on the 10th inst. All the officers and crew were saved.

The Postoffice at Louisiana.—Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—By a dispatch received here to-day, I learn that the State of Louisiana will probably instruct her representatives in Congress to withdraw from that body, in the event of the election of Sherman to the Presidency of the Union. The Governor of Louisiana will, for this purpose, call an early meeting of the Legislature.

The Mystery Solved.—Norfolk, Dec. 11.—The jury who held an inquest on the body of the child, Virginia Leonard, have rendered a verdict that he was a child killed with a shot by his own hands. The result of the investigation, as it was at first thought he had been murdered, has afforded great relief to the community.

Mr. Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Express, under date of Dec. 11th, says that "the many friends of Mr. Thomas R. White, a highly popular and well known Route Agent between this city and Wilmington, N. C., will be pained to hear of a melancholy accident that befell him yesterday, while gunning in the county of Hanover. It is understood that he is very seriously injured, and will probably lose the sight of an eye, but have been unable to gather full particulars."

Causes of Opposition Members.—Washington, Dec. 11.—The Southern Opposition conference last night adopted resolutions, that it is inexpedient, at this time, to make any proposition to any of the parties, looking to the election of a Speaker of the House of Representatives.

AN ELOQUENT EXTRACT.

Who is Responsible for the Irrepressible Conflict? Hon. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, was the counsel for Cook, tried and convicted at Charleston for his participation in the Harper's Ferry rebellion. Mr. Voorhees is described as a tall, splendid looking man, with a magnificent voice, over which he has great command. His speech before the jury was a most eloquent effort, and we give below that portion of it in which he boldly traces the responsibility for the insurrectionary attempt. The picture is forcible and true:

But, gentlemen, in estimating the magnitude of this young man's guilt, there is one fact which is proven in his behalf by the current history of the day which you cannot fail to consider. Shall John E. Cook perish, and the real criminals who for twenty years have been taught the principles on which he acted hear no voice from this spot? Shall so mark be placed on them? Shall this occasion pass away, and the prime felon who attacked your soul and murdered your citizens at Harper's Ferry escape? The indictment before us says that the prisoner was seduced by the false and malignant counsels of other traitorous persons.

Never was sentence written more just and true.—"False and malignant counsels," have been dropping for years, as deadly and blighting as the poison of the Boman Upas tree, from the tongues of evil and traitorous persons in that section of the Union to which the prisoner belongs. They have seduced not only his mind, but many others, honest and misguided like him, to regard the crime at Harper's Ferry as no crime, your rights as unattainable wrongs, and the constitution of the country as a league with hell and a covenant with death. On the skirts of the leaders of abolition fanaticism North is every drop of blood shed in the conflict at Harper's Ferry; on their souls rests the crime of murder for every life there lost; and all the waters of the ocean could not wash the stains of slaughter from their treacherous and guilty hands. A noted Boston abolitionist, (Wendell Phillips,) a few days ago, at Brooklyn, New York, in the presence of thousands, speaking of this tragic occurrence, says: "It is the natural result of anti-slavery teaching. For one, I accept it. I expected it." I, too accept it in the same light, and so will the country.—Those who taught, and not those who believed and acted, are the men of crime in the sight of God. And to guard other young men, so far as in my power, from the fatal snare, which has been lighted around the hopes and destiny of John E. Cook, and to show who are fully responsible for his conduct, I intend to link with this trial the names of wiser and older men than he, and if he is to be punished and consigned to a wretched doom, they shall stand beside him in the public stocks; they shall be pillowed forever in public shame as the evil and traitorous persons who seduced him to his ruin by their false and malignant counsels.

The visionary mind of the prisoner heard from a member of Congress from Massachusetts that a new constitution, a new Bible and a new God were to be inaugurated to possess the country. They were to be new, because they were to be anti-slavery, for the old constitution, and the old Bible, and the God of our fathers, the ancient Lord God of Israel, the same yesterday, to-day and forever, were not on the side of abolitionism. Is there no mitigation for his doom in the fact that he took his life in his hand, and aimed at that which a coward taught him, but dared not himself attempt? Base, pusillanimous demagogues have led the prisoner to the bar; but while he suffers—if he must—they, too, shall have their recent limbs broken on the wheel. I will not leave the soil of Virginia, I will not let this awful occasion pass into history, without giving a voice and an utterance to its true purport and meaning, without heaping upon its authors the load of execration which they are to bear hereafter and forever. Day after day, and year after year has the baleful simoon of revolution, anarchy, discord, hostility to the South and her institutions, swept over that section of the country in which the lot of the prisoner has been cast. That he has been poisoned by its breath, should not cut him off from human sympathy; rather should it render every heart clement toward him. He never sought place or station, but sought merely to develop those doctrines which evil and traitorous men had caused him to believe were true.

The chief of these men, the leader of a great party, a Senator of long standing, has announced to the country that there is a higher law than the constitution, which guarantees to each man the full exercise of his own inclination. The prisoner before you has simply acted on the law of Wm. H. Seward, and not the law of his fathers. He has followed the Mahomet of an incendiary faith. Come forth, the bays of abolitionism, who now cower and skulk under the heavy denials of your complicity with the bloody result of your wicked and unholo doctrines, and take your prizes on the witness stand. Tell the world why this thing has happened. Tell this jury why they are trying John E. Cook for his life. You advised his conduct and taught him that he was doing right. You taught him a higher law and then pointed out to him the field of action. Let facts be submitted. Mr. Seward, in speaking of slavery, says: "It can and must be abolished, and you and I must do it." What worse did the prisoner attempt? Again, he said, upon this same subject, "Circumstances determine possibilities," and doubtless the circumstances with which John Brown had connected his plans made them possible in his estimation; for it is in evidence before the country, unimpached and uncontradicted, that the great Senator of New York had the whole affair submitted to him, and only whispered back, in response, that he had better not be told. He has boldly announced an irrepressible conflict between the free and slave States of this Union. These seditious phrases, "higher law" and "irrepressible conflict," warrant and invite the construction which the prisoner and his young deluded companions placed upon them. Yet they are either in chains, with the frightful gibbet in full view, or sleep in dishonored graves while the apostle or master-spirit of insurrection is loaded with honors and fares sumptuously every day. Such is poor, short-handed justice in this world.

An old man, and for many years a member of the National Congress from Ohio, next shall testify here before you that he taught the prisoner the terrible error which now involves his life. Seditious insurrections have forever been on the tongue and lips of Joshua R. Giddings.—He says "that when the contest shall come, when the thunder shall roll, and the lightning flash, and when the slaves shall rise in the South, in imitation of the horrid scenes of the West Indies, when the Southern man shall turn pale and tremble, when your dwellings shall smoke with the torch of the incendiary, and dismay sit on each countenance, he will hit it as the approaching danger of that political and moral millennium which he is well assured will come upon the world." The atrocity of these sentiments chills the blood of honest patriots, and no part of the prisoner's equals their bloody import. Shall the teacher whose doctrines told the prisoner that what he did was right, go unscathed of the lightning he has unchained? If so, Justice has fled from her temple on earth, and awaits us only on high, to measure out what is right between man and man.—The men who have misled this boy to his ruin shall here receive my maledictions. They shrink back from him now in the hour of his calamity. They lift up their hands and say Amen! to the bloody apostle whose their internal organs have summoned up.—You hear them all over the land ejaculating, through files, pale, coward lips: "Thou canst not say I did it,"

when their hands are resting with all the blood that has been shed and which yet awaits the extreme penalty of the law. False, flimsy, perfidious traitors; false to those who have acted upon your principles; false to friends as well as country, and perjured before the constitution of the republic—ministers who profess to be of God, who told this boy to carry a Sharpe's rifle to Kansas instead of his mother's Bible—shall this jury, this court, and this country forget their guilt and their infamy because a victim to their proscript is yielding up his life before you? May God forget me if I live, in the presence of this pale face, forged to dissonance with the withering, blighting, blasting power of majestic truth, the tall and stately criminals of the Northern States of this Union.

Ministers, editors and politicians—Becher, Parker, Seward, Giddings, Sumner, Hale, and a host of lesser lights of each class—who in this court room, who in this vast country, who in the wide world who shall read this trial, believe them not guilty, as charged in the indictment in all the counts, to a deeper and far more fearful extent than John E. Cook? Midnight gloom is not more sombre in contrast with the blinding light of the meridian sun than is the guilt of such men in comparison with that which overwhelms the prisoner. They put in motion the maelstrom which has engulfed him. They started the torrent which has borne him over the precipice. They called forth from the caverns the pest which wrecked him on a sunken reef. Before God, and in the light of eternal truth, the disaster at Harper's Ferry is their act, and not his. May the ghost of each victim to their doctrines of disunion and abomination sit heavy on their guilty souls! May the fate of the prisoner, whatever it may be, disturb their slumbers and paralyze their arms when they are again raised against the peace of the country and the lives of its citizens!

I know by the gleam of each eye into which I look in this jury-box, that if these men could change places with young Cook, you would gladly say to him, "Go, erring and repentant youth, our vengeance shall fall on those who paid their money, urged on the attack, and guided the blow."

Incendiary Publications in the Mail.

We invite attention to the following letter of the Postmaster General, as containing information highly important to postmasters and the public generally at the present time says the Washington Constitution:

Post Office Department, December 5, 1859. Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 2d inst., in which, after referring to the opinion of the Attorney General of Virginia sustaining the constitutionality of the statute of that State denouncing, under heavy penalties, the circulation of books, newspapers, pamphlets, &c., tending to incite the slave population to insurrection, you ask to be instructed as to your duty, in reference to such documents, should they be received through the mails for distribution at the post office of which you have charge.

The statute alluded to is in the following words: Sec. 23. If a free person write or print, or cause to be written or printed, any book or other thing with intent to advise or incite negroes in this State to rebel or make insurrection, or inciting resistance to the right of property of masters in their slaves, or if he shall, with intent to aid the purposes of any such book or writing, knowingly circulate the same, he shall be confined in the penitentiary not less than one or more than five years.

Sec. 24. If a postmaster or deputy postmaster know that any such book or other writing has been received at his office in the mail, he shall give notice thereof to some justice, who shall inquire into the circumstances, and have such book or writing burned in his presence. And if it appear to him that the persons to whom it was directed subscribed therefor, knowing its character, or agreed to receive it for circulation to aid the purposes of the abolitionists, the justice shall commit such person to jail.

"If any postmaster or deputy postmaster violate this section, he shall be fined not exceeding \$200."

The point raised by your enquiry is, whether this statute is in conflict with the act of Congress regulating the administration of this Department, which declares that "if any postmaster shall unlawfully detain in his office any letter, package, pamphlet or newspaper, with the intent to prevent the arrival and delivery of the same to the person or persons to whom such letter, package, or pamphlet, or newspaper, may be addressed or directed, in the usual course of transportation of the mail, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months, and shall moreover, be forever thereafter incapable of holding the office of postmaster in the United States."

The question thus presented was fully decided by Attorney General Cushing in the case of the Zazoo City Post Office. (Opinions of Attorney Generals, vol. 8, 489.) He there held that the statute of Mississippi, in all respects analogous to that of Virginia as cited, was not inconsistent with the act of Congress quoted, prescribing the duties of the postmasters in regard to the delivery of mail matter, and that the latter, as good citizens, were bound to yield obedience to such State laws. You are referred to the luminous discussion of the case for the arguments urged by that distinguished official in support of the conclusion at which he arrived. The judgment thus pronounced has been cheerfully acquiesced in by this Department, and is now recognized as one of the guides of its administration. The authority of Virginia to enact such a law rests upon that right of self-preservation which belongs to every government and people, and which has never been surrendered, nor indeed can it be. One of the most solemn constitutional obligations imposed on the Federal Government is that of protecting the States against "insurrection" and "domestic violence"—of course, none of its instrumentalities can be lawfully employed in inciting, even in the remotest degree, to this very crime, which involves in its train all others, and with the suppression of which it is specially charged.

You must, under the responsibilities resting upon you as an officer and a citizen, determine whether the books, pamphlets, newspapers, &c., received by you for distribution are of the incendiary character described in the statute; and, if you believe they are, then you are not only not obliged to deliver them to those to whom they are addressed, but you are empowered and required, by your duty to the State to which you are a citizen, to dispose of them in strict conformity to the provisions of the law referred to. The people of Virginia may not only forbid the introduction and dissemination of such documents within their borders, but if brought there in the mails, they may, by appropriate legal proceedings, have them destroyed. They have the same right to extinguish fire-brands thus impiously hurled into the midst of their homes and altars, that a man has to pluck the burning fuse from a bomb-shell which is about to explode at his feet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. HOLT.

Mr. CHARLES A. OROON, Postmaster at Falls Church, Va.

The editor of the Hartford Times says "a manufacturer called upon this morning, and said that a large share of his business had been done at the South, but that his trade has been cut off this fall; that he already feels most disastrously the effects of the unfriendly feeling that has lately been so industriously encouraged at the North. His agents at the South want no more of his goods, and his losses this winter will be severe."

THE "IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT"—SHALL IT STOP OR GO ON?—Thank God!—the Conspirators and Disunionists are not to have it all their own way. The enigiasts of traitors and their treason are about to be made to feel that there must be some limit, some stopping place, to their claim—that the masses of the North are with them in an "Irrepressible Conflict" with our Southern countrymen! And to such of our friends in that section as seem to have been forced to take a desponding view of things, by the blatant fulminations of hostility to them, in Northern pulpits and Northern presses, over the just retribution which has overtaken the Harper's Ferry conspirators—to such, we say, wait, and in the course of a few days, we are greatly mistaken if you will not hear such a Northern Voice—so long, and loud, and deep—for PEACE AND GOOD WILL—for JUSTICE—for DOMESTIC TRANQUILITY—for the INVIOLENTITY OF THE CONSTITUTION, IN ALL ITS PARTS—as will silence, not only the treasonable maledictions of the Old Brown worshippers and their allies—the men of the IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT—but demonstrate to the country and mankind at large, that the Empire City, at least, follows no banner that does not "KEEP HER TO THE MARCH OF THE UNION."—N. Y. Express.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE DAILY JOURNAL.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13th, 1859.

Yesterday both Houses were occupied with a debate involving party questions. No vote was taken for Speaker of the House.

Gen. Scott Retained.—New York, Dec. 13th, 1859.

The steamship Atlantic has arrived from Aspinwall. Gen. Scott has returned from the Pacific. The San Juan question is virtually settled, the island remaining under the joint occupation of both nations.

Keokuk Senator.—FRANKFORD, KY., Dec. 13th, 1859.

Vice-President Breckinridge has been elected to the Federal Senate from Kentucky.

New York Markets.—NEW YORK, Dec. 13, 1859.

(At the close yesterday.) Cotton firm. Flour declined 5 cts.; Southern \$5 60 a \$5 75. Wheat firm. Corn firm; new white \$5 a 30 cts., yellow \$7 a 90; old yellow 95 cents. Spirits Turpentine steady. Sugar steady.

FOR COMMISSIONERS OF WILMINGTON.

JOHN DAWSON, ALFRED MARTIN, WM. A. WRIGHT, STEPHEN D. WALLACE, T. C. MILLER, S. R. BUNTING, O. G. PARSELEY, December 13th, 1859. 84-1c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAVING established a resident buyer in the city of New York, and extended to him facilities for procuring "bargains as they occur," we feel that we have placed ourselves far in advance of our competitors, in our offering of cheap, handsome Goods, and late novelties. We receive weekly additions to our magnificent stock.

December 5, 1859. HEDRICK & RYAN.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!! AN COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE FOUND in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms:

Sofas, Teles-a-Vieus, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Bureaus or Writing Desks, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantles and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodest and Washstand Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Sets, Mattresses, Beds, Pillows, Bookcases, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Chair, Cradles, Trundle Beds, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLIYAW, March 23, 1859. 150A37-1y

COAL! COAL!!

WE HAVE ERECTED ON OUR COAL YARD, one of Howe's Patent four Ton Scales, for the purpose of weighing Coal. From this day every Cart load of Coal, sold by us, will be weighed on this Scale. Our Coals are of the best quality. We have two Coal Screens for cleaning—we deliver no dirt, and we hope to receive a liberal share of patronage. T. C. & B. G. WORTH.

October 17th, 1859—36-3m.

Halloway's Ointment and Pills.—Without these the mother of a family would be short of the Domestic Physician of the nineteenth century; the one acting as a sure remedy for cutaneous disorders and the other for internal diseases. Sold at the manufactory No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c., and \$1 per pot or box.

WALKER MEARES,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No. 45 MARKET STREET, DEALER in select Medicines: English, French and German Chemicals; Sarsaparilla, Leeches, &c., &c. Also, superior Brandy, Wine, &c., &c. Prescriptions compounded in the most skillful and elegant forms. November 22, 1859.

NOTICE OF ASSESSORS OF REAL ESTATE IN WILMINGTON.

THE BOARD OF VALUATION of the District of Wilmington would remind the owners of Real Estate in the town, that the Act of the General Assembly under which this Board is constituted, requires that the general list containing the value of all the Real Estate in the District shall be prepared and completed by the first day of January next, and this cannot be done unless the owners shall promptly comply with the provisions of the Statute. The owners of lots, or parts of lots, or their agents, are by this Act required to furnish the Board with a list, in which each lot or part of a lot is separately set forth, giving its dimensions and its number on the present plan of the town.

Persons refusing to comply with the requirements of this Act, in addition to the payment of a treble tax on all lots not assessed, and other charges, are liable to indictment; and it is made the duty of the Justice of the Peace of the Board to bind them over to the Superior Court to answer the charge.

The Board will be in session from day to day, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., until the 20th day of December next, and may be found at the room of the Commissioners of the Town, unless absent employed in viewing lots for valuation.

WM. C. BETTENCOURT, J. P., O. G. PARSELEY, WM. A. WRIGHT, District Board of Valuation of the District of Wilmington. Nov. 29th, 1859. 72-1f

WM. H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, CHEMIST, N. E. Cor. Front and Market Sts., Wilmington, N. C. Always on hand a full and fresh assortment of DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS, PERFUMERY AND FANCY ARTICLES. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Medicine can be obtained at any hour of the night. The night bell is at the second door (on Front St.) from the corner. 87-1c On and after this day, all prescriptions will be CASH. Nov. 1st, 1859.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on. TO MARRIED LADIES It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution. Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved. Sole Agents for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES, Rochester, N. Y. N. B.—\$1 and 50 cents postage stamps will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Wilmington: Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; Santos, Walker & Co., Norfolk, wholesale Agents. May 21, 1859. 211 & 37-cow-1y

Receipts per W. & W. Railroad, Dec. 13. 253 bales Cotton, 340 hhls. Spirits Turpentine, 268 do. Raisin, 490 bushels Corn, 3,614 lbs. Dried Fruit and Sundries. To B. Murray & Co., J. H. Plummer, E. A. Keith, M. C. Innis, J. T. Petteway & Co., W. H. MeRay & Co., J. P. Konegny, Anderson & Savage, F. M. Bizzell, J. M. Monk, W. H. Tarlington, DeRosset, Brown & Co., W. A. Williams, T. C. & B. G. Worth, E. Hamley, C. G. Rhodes, D. A. Lamont and J. B. Blossom. 211 & 37-cow-1y

A. HAZELAN, Stationer and Book Binder in HARRISBURG, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, N. C. March 1, 1859.—149-1y.

LADY'S FAIR. THE LADIES OF ST. JAMES' CHURCH PROPOSE holding a Fair, at "Society Hall," Market street, commencing Tuesday, December 20th, inst., and continuing through the week, the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of St. John's Church.

They will offer for sale a fine collection of Embroidery, Needle and Fancy Work, Toys, Work Boxes, Confectionary, Refreshments, &c., and would respectfully beseech from the public a liberal support.

CONTRIBUTIONS for the above purpose will be thankfully received, and can be sent to the care of Mrs. Wm. C. Lord, December 6th, 1859.

25-100 CENT AMBROTTYPES at the Free Description Rooms of T. E. HANBURY, by a new and splendid combination light, warranted as good as any heretofore taken for one dollar. Rooms in the Telegraph Building, opposite Kahawiller & Bro's., and next to Dawson & McPeak's. Dec. 2, 1859. 73-1f

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONCORD CHAPTER, No. 1. EMERGENCY MEETING this evening, at 7 o'clock. By order, J. B. RUSSELL, Sec'y. Dec. 13th, 1859.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been constituted Administrator of Owen Holmes, dec'd, at the present Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said dec'd, to make immediate payment; and to all persons having claims against said dec'd, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law; otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. E. D. HALL, Adm'r. 84-10-16-21

CARDON OR KERGENE OIL, SUPERIOR to any before offered in this market, and equal to any manufactured in this country, free from any offensive smell, and nearly as white as burning fat, constantly on hand and for sale at a reduced price for cash only, at WM. K. COVELL'S, Ship Chandlery Store, No. 4 North Water st., Wilmington, N. C. Dec. 13, 1859.—84-6f

DECEMBER REDUCTION IN PRICES.

KAHNWEILER & BRO'S. 2d door from Exchange Corner, on Front street, respectfully announce to the public and their customers, that in accordance with their usual custom at this season of the year, they have reduced the prices of their stock of

FANCY DRY GOODS, which comprises many choice and beautiful descriptions of goods suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. K. & Bro's. have received this week a very choice collection of Embroidered Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, sets of COLLARS and SLEEVES, Lace Gowns, Embroideries, &c., to which there will be added in a few days several cases from Paris, of Nouveautés, especially selected by one of the firm now in Paris, for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, at KAHNWEILER & BRO'S. Dec. 12. 2d door from Exchange Corner.

REDUCING WINTER STOCK.

HATS and CAPS. Prices low. Bargains offered at the Hat and Cap Emporium, 34 Market street. MYERS & MOORE. Dec. 13.

GENTS' BLACK SILK VELVET CAPS at the Emporium, 34 Market street. MYERS & MOORE. Dec. 13.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND CAPS. MISSES' BRAVER FLATS AND BLOOMERS. Closing out our assortment at unusually low figures for cash, at the Hat and Cap Emporium. MYERS & MOORE. Dec. 13.

STANDARD, AND OTHER VALUABLE WORKS at KELLEY'S BOOK STORE.

Pulpit Eloquence, of the 15th Century; Cruden's Condensed Concordance; Everett's Oration and Speeches; History of Napoleon Bonaparte; Proctor's History of the Crusades; Livingston's Travels in South Africa, illustrated; Flanders' Life of the U. S. Chief Justice of the U. S.; Life of Dr. Franklin; Brantford's History of the U. S.; Life and Letters of Lord Byron; Cyclopaedia of English Literature; Cantwell's Justice; Revised Code of N. C.; The Land and the Book; Banks of New York; A Memoir of the Rev. Sidney Smith; E. A. Poirs, Miscellaneous Works; Beauties of Buskins; Leigh Hunt's Works; Maginn's Miscellaneous; Life of Gen. Tappan; Life "George Tappan; American Mechanic and